

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.

[No. 2101.]

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

## WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

## HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

## PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS'S

**DOE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;**  
NEXT door to Mr. L. ROBINSON'S Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13.

## TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,  
10 qr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,  
15 casks Rice,  
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,  
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

## RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 13.

## TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next.

## The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

## JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
5 pipes Cognac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton  
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

## BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Tenerife  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old cognac brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum  
1 do. first quality molasses  
6 do. green copperas  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown sugar  
20 bags pimento  
15 do. pepper  
10 chests young hyson  
10 do. hyson skin  
5 do. imperial  
100 bags green coffee  
450 kegs madder  
50 do. ground ginger  
30 do. raisins  
200 lbs. bacon, well cured  
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

## I want to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN and a BOY, by the month or until the first of next January.

R. T. HOOE.

Feb. 13.

## GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13

## FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

## Fishing-Shore to Rent.

I will rent my Fishing-Shore, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15.

## COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms,  
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and  
20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9.

## NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Lawson, on account of purchases made at Occoquan, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorized to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13.

## A Brick House for Sale.

THE House occupied by Mrs. M. Cholla, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

## ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12.

## MR. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practisino* Balls, and will continue them as heretofore. Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert L. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

## For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the superior court of Ghancery for the Richmond district, in a suit therein depending, wherein George Fitzhugh is plaintiff, and John D. Orr and Ferdinando Fairfax are defendants, the subscribers or any two of them who may be present, will on the last Monday in February 1868 before the front door of the court house of Prince William county, sell at public auction for ready money, a

## Tract of LAND,

Containing about 1115 Acres.

Lying in the county of Prince William. A particular description of which may be seen by reference to a deed from George Fitzhugh, to John D. Orr, dated 17th December 1792, recorded in Prince William county court.

Wm. A. G. Dade,

John Lawfon,

Benj. Botts.

Feb. 2.

## JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, &

Hyson-skin,

3 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and clipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Pearl and hulled Barley.

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

## Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from

Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits

6 barrels first quality Cheese

10 do. mens stout shoes

100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston.

For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

## Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,

And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

## In Common Council,

FEBRUARY 10, 1868.

Ordered, That the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the first day of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the common council for the ensuing year—viz.

John Hunter,

Wm. Harper,

John Muncester,

Andrew Flemming,

Robert Anderson,

Bernard Bryan,

Abraham Faw,

William Rhodes,

William Newton,

James Lawrason,

John Johnston,

Ferd. Marsteller

The election for the first ward to be held at John Lomax's tavern on Prince street, for the second ward at the Council Chamber, for the third ward at John Hodgkin's tavern on King street, and for the fourth ward at Mr. McKnight's house on St. Asaph street, opposite Mr. John Janney's.

Test.

Jas. M. M'Rac, C. C.

February 12

## WATCH LOST.

LOST on the 10th instant, at Annapolis, at the house lately occupied by Mr. John Gwynn, (late Gatton's tavern), a double cased silver watch, makers name "George Levely, Baltimore," No. 21. If the same is returned to Mr. Henry Grammar, Annapolis; Joseph M'Murry, Georgetown; James Galt, Watch-maker Alexandria or the Editor of this paper, they will receive a reward of Five Dollars, and the thanks of the owner.

Feb. 23.

St.

## Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 12 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighborhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and not have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Blad's ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15]

dtf.

## Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Elacey

4 bales Russia SHEETINGS

3 do. RAVENS DUCK

12 do. ALMONDS

2 hds. COFFEE

50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,

24 bls. and 2 hds. RUM

Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL

SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes

SALMON in barrels

A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

## A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after having struck several times his overseer, ran away from Nottley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY, between 21 and 22 years of age; he is well made, stout and strong; his skin very black, eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloon of country cloth, and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 5

## ALMANACS for 1868,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.



# CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 19.

A message in writing was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Graham in the absence of his secretary; on the subject of the Ohio road, [to be given hereafter]; and referred to Messrs. J. Montgomery, Jer. Morrow, Lewis, S. Smith, and Sanford.

Mr. Poincote, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill concerning the power of the territorial governments; (to take from governors of territories the power of prorogation) which he moved to be engrossed for a third reading as it could not be amended, and must stand or fall on the principle.

Mr. Troup objected, and moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole, that being the usual course and this a bill of importance.—Carried, ayes 58.

Mr. Van Dyke presented a memorial concerning lands granted to the persons who served in the war with France and G. Britain, by the British king by proclamation in 1763, for which deeds had never been made out; which was referred to the committee of public lands.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition of the stockholders of Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, praying that the name of the company be altered to that of the Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria, and that they be allowed to insure against fire; which was referred to the standing committee on the district of Columbia.

Mr. Morrow moved that the committee of the whole on the bill to amend the 19th section of the act fixing the military peace establishment, be discharged from further consideration of it, and that it be referred to a committee heretofore appointed to enquire what compensations ought to be made to persons who have received wounds in the service of the United States since the revolutionary war. The bill went to the same object, but was not as broad as the resolution which had been by this house referred to a committee.

Agreed.

Mr. Van Dyke called for the order of the day on the unfinished business of yesterday (the resolution calling for information relative to foreign affairs) and on the motion to reconsider the consideration, there were, ayes 27.

Mr. Van Dyke called for the order of the day on the bill concerning public contracts; and called for the yeas and nays on the question to go into committee of the whole on that subject; which being taken, there were for it 69—against it 61.

Mr. Gardner [quarter past 12 o'clock] as the house seemed indisposed to do business moved an adjournment—negatively ayes thirteen.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the house went into a committee of the whole by a large majority, on the bill supplementary to the embargo act; Mr. Bassett in the chair.

[The first section of this bill provides that no ship, vessel or boat of any description whatever of the United States which is neither registered, licensed, or possessed of a sea letter, nor any foreign vessel shall be allowed to depart any port of the United States with a cargo to another port in the U. States, until bond shall be given, in double the value of vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place and that the cargo shall be reloaded in some port of the United States. Provided, that vessels whose employment has been uniformly confined to rivers, bays and sounds within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be excepted by giving bond to the amount of 300 dollars for each ton of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not be employed in any foreign trade during the time limited in the bond.

The second section provides that boats not masted, or if masted, not decked, whose employment has been and shall be confined to rivers, bays and sounds, within the U. States, and lying within districts not adjacent to territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, may be exempted, whether licensed or not, by giving bond in thirty dollars for each ton, of said boat, with condition that it shall not be employed in foreign trade during the embargo.

The third section provides that in all cases where bonds have been given under embargo laws, the party or parties to such bonds shall within four months from its date, produce to the collector of the port from which the vessel had been cleared, &c. a certificate of the re-lading of the same, from the collector of the proper port, or failure whereof the bond shall be put in suit, &c.

The fourth section provides against exportation in any manner whatever of goods the exportation of which by sea is prohibited by the embargo laws; and if any such be exported from the United States, either by land or water, the vessel, boat, raft, cart, waggon, sleigh, or other carriage in which the same shall have been exported, together with the tackle, apparel and horses be forfeited, and the owners of such vessel, boat, &c. as well as the

owners of such goods, be knowingly concerned in such prohibited exportation, shall each forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding, nor less than, dollars for every such offence.

The fifth section provides that on the return of any fishing vessel, which shall have sailed subsequent to the embargo law, it shall be the duty of the master and mate to take oath that the whole of the fishing fare has been brought into the United States and that no part thereof has been sold on the voyage.

The sixth and last section provides that penalties incurred by this act shall be sued for, recovered, distributed and accounted for, mitigated or remitted as penalties incurred by the embargo law.]

A motion was made by Mr. Goldborough, to strike out the second section, intended to exempt market vessels, &c. from the restriction imposed on boats in the bays, &c. adjacent to foreign territories, and which have heretofore evaded law by crossing the bay, &c.

This motion was supported on the ground that there is a constitutional prohibition to passing such a provision, as the constitution says that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another."

This motion was opposed on the ground of expediency; and that the constitution in contemplating this did expressly warrant the provision, moved to be struck out, inasmuch as the inhabitants of those states adjacent to foreign states now do enjoy an advantage over those which are otherwise situated, by trading with a foreign power in those boats with impunity; and it was to equalize commercial regulations that this section was to be passed.

Motion negatived by a large majority.

Some discussion arising on the sums with which the blanks in the fourth section of the bill should be filled.

On motion of Mr. J. Montgomery, That part fixing the minimum was struck out, and "not less than 10,000 dollars at the discretion of the court, inserted; ayes 36.

A motion was made by Mr. Egan that the fine should be at the discretion of the jury instead of the court, and negatived 51 to 36.

Mr. Van Horne moved to strike out of the first section, the words "no ship, vessel, or boat of any description whatever" and insert "no ship or vessel" with a view thereafter to strike out the second section.

Agreed.

me by a friend that has been announced to rally patriot of our revolution is no more. His attachment for Liberty and his exertions in the struggle for independence are recorded on the page of history. His talents his private virtues and above all his public services entitle him to those marks of respect which have heretofore been extended to other patriots of the revolution who no longer exist but in the remembrance of a grateful country.

Mr. E. then moved the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved unanimously. That this house is penetrated with a full sense of the eminent services rendered to his country in the most arduous terms by the late John Dickenson deceased; and that the members thereof wear crape on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the national gratitude and reverence towards the memory of that illustrious patriot.

Saturday, February 20.

Mr. J. Montgomery presented a memorial of the officers of the navy of the U. S. praying that the value of rations may be fixed at the former price of 28 cents, that officers when unemployed may receive their rations in addition to their half pay; that a provision may be made for widows and orphans, similar to that now made for those of the officers of the army; that compensation to masters, commandants and midshipmen be increased.

Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Bassett called for the order of the day on the bill concerning public contracts—negatively ayes 27.

Mr. Cook—some motion on the bill for extinguishing debts due from the U. S.—ayes 32.

On motion of Mr. Newton, The house took up for consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the embargo law.

The question having been put on an amendment to the 2d section as follows: but nothing contained in this act shall compel the Secretary of the treasury to require a bond for boats under five tons, if in his opinion there existed no urgent necessity for taking the same.

It was amended on motion of Mr. Bacon, by striking out the words in italics and inserting the following: Provided however that the secretary of the treasury be and he hereby is authorized to dispense with the requirement of any such bond.

A motion was made by Mr. Goldborough, to strike out the word five in the amendment and insert ten—Negatively, ayes 23.

Mr. D. R. Williams in some observations to show the hardship of the obligation negatively required by this amendment, that all boats un-

der five tons should give bond, or not at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, remarked that although he was not here when the embargo law was passed, it had been a premature measure, but now it was imperative, now the nation had lifted its hand, he thought it proper to support it. He said this much, lest it should be supposed that he had a disposition to loosen the grip of the embargo; he would hold on it till death, or till it should be ascertained whether or not it would answer the intended purpose. There could not be a man in the house but who was determined to hold on to the embargo as a national measure, but it could not be expected that the nation would submit to it, if they imposed such extreme and harassing regulations as to prevent a boat sailing from a plantation to market, &c. without giving bond. Mr. W. then made some forcible remarks to show the peculiar situation of the South Carolina planters, some of whose boats carried 600 bags of cotton, and could not sail to Charleston with produce, though only a few miles without giving bond.

Mr. Taylor replied to the gentleman his colleague, just sat down. In the course of his observations he remarked that in South Carolina, in a single hour, he could by making a contract with planters, deliver to a vessel in waters deep enough to receive a vessel of 500 tons burthen a complete freight. Their canal or bay boats might be manned & loaded altogether by black people and conveyed down the bay to a vessel lying far out of the reach of the custom house officers, without the knowledge of any person who could be introduced as evidence in a court of justice. Thus in a very short time could 10 or 15,000 bags of cotton be exported. As to the provision itself, Mr. T. believed their constituents would not murmur at the provisions intended to render the embargo more effectual; they would not strain at the rat when they had swallowed the camel.

Mr. J. Clay read an amendment which would be found to do away all objection and answer the ideas of all gentlemen, which he would propose if the present amendment were rejected.

Mr. D. R. Williams avowed his concurrence with the amendment which the gentleman had read, as it would remove his objections.

Mr. Troup, in some remarks in favor of a restriction, observed that he had always thought the measure of the embargo the best for our situation that could have been devised, and had no doubt that if that measure had been followed up by a pertinent system of defence, it would have produced an honorable peace even in the embargo. For the same reason he wished the embargo to be rendered effectual. If the bill were passed, the depot of the kind, Savannah would be made the depot of the eastern and middle states, and hence produce would be conveyed in boats to St. Augustine.

Mr. Newton, in the course of some observations on the amendment, observed as to the general measure of embargo, he had always considered that it would be of advantage to the United States, in which opinion he had been further confirmed by the late British & French decrees. Mr. N. also acquiesced in the amendment read by Mr. J. Clay.

The amendment was negatived by a considerable majority; and Mr. Clay's agreed to without a division.

Several other amendments of minor importance were then made.

A motion was made by Mr. Cook to recommend the bill to a committee of the whole, and negatived—ayes 32.

A motion was made by Mr. Purcell to adjourn was negatived, 52 to 27.

Mr. Milner as he said he was unable after the various and contradictory amendments, which had taken place, to say what the bill was, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Tuesday next, that it might be printed as amended—Negatively, ayes 19.

Several amendments were offered to the fifth section for the purpose of lessening the burthen of the oath required of the fishermen, and negatived by large majorities.

Mr. Bacon moved that the bill be recommended to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Alston said when the bill was on its third reading, it might be recommended if good reason could then be shown.

Mr. Quincy protested against this mode of legislation without intelligence; he had listened with attention and could not precisely comprehend the whole extent of the operations of the bill.

Mr. Alston in reply observed that the gentleman had so often protested against this mode of legislation, and he had seen it had so little effect on the nation or the house that he was surprised he should persist in it.

Mr. Gardner in a speech of some length, deprecated this measure, as well as the original embargo law, among many other observations declaring that the house, led on by an invisible hand, was taking part with the Gallic conqueror.

Mr. Bacon immediately withdrew his motion, lest he should be considered as corresponding in sentiment with the gentleman who had just spoken.

Mr. D. R. Williams renewed the motion to have reasons in favor of it as also the day.

Mr. T. then moved that the house adjourn—Negatively 55 to 25.

Mr. Livermore advocated the recommendation.

Mr. J. Montgomery, after stating that a serious charge against the character of the house heretofore rung through the newspapers, had been again repeated by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Gardner) which required a pointed retraction; and after observing that the gentleman should be permitted to substantiate his assertion, in the event of doing so, to which some other course might be taken with him, moved to adjourn. Carried, ayes 23.

## FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

There is nothing more incongruous than the paragraphs we often see under the Paris heads, loading the British government with censure for the affair of Copenhagen, at the very moment when the French are robbing the inoffensive Portuguese, our old friends and good customers, of their dominions and all the wealth they could not transport with them to Brazil. It is equally farical for Bonaparte to declare gravely as he does that the only object of the great continental alliance now forming in Europe, is to restore freedom to the seas; as if the several powers were at liberty to act as they pleased, and had entered the association voluntarily. The French despot and the newspaper politicians of this country, who adopt his cant, must conceive that all are bound at their peril to think with them, or that the people of the United States have lost every pretence to understanding. Is there a power in Europe at this time, except England, that dares to think for itself? Has not Bonaparte reduced them all to the lowest state of humble obedience to his will? Suppose then by this great junction of forces, France should overpower England and get possession of the seas, can any one be credulous enough to think that the seas will be as free then as they are now? Give Bonaparte the superiority, and the first article in his new maritime code will be that every vessel sailing the ocean should, under pain of confiscation, take out and pay heavily for a French register; the money arising therefrom to be applied in keeping up a French fleet to preserve the freedom of the seas. The only accommodation we could look for or expect, if we were base enough to receive it, would be, that for our convenience, agents should be located at the sea-port towns in the United States, to receive the licence money and send it to France; instead of our being obliged to go to Paris ourselves for the register. At present there is some opposition to the outrages of this man: put that opposition down, and what then becomes of the world? Those who are not enslaved will be ruined or destroyed. If we be ready for this, let us help him to get the English fleet.

The United States will never crouch to any power, whilst they have the means of resistance. It is naturally the prudent character of the citizens to use as much foresight in providing against danger, as it is no merit in their conduct to resist with perseverance the evils which become realised. Why then do not our rulers, in conformity with their constituents' wishes, set about the means of defence in good earnest? Why are congress officially told, that the president does not wish to be enabled to employ more than 1422 seamen, the number authorised in March last, before the impending storm was discernible? Does the present unexampled state of the war, raging with the fury of extermination, swelling till it reaches, and is ready to consume us, afford no admonition? Nam tuu agitur, parces cum proximo arde.

Who is to be the next victim is uncertain. It is more than probable that our turn will not come till the end of England be over, and it might not come at all, if by a continuance of the present injudicious measures, we should be rendered so poor and enfeebled as to furnish less temptation to the avarice and ambition of the conqueror, were he any other than Bonaparte: for this extraordinary character possesses the traits of the Romans. "Are the nations rich? Roman avarice is their enemy. Are they poor? Roman ambition lords it over them. The east and the west have been rifled, and the spoiler is still insatiate. The Romans, by a strange singularity of nature, are the only people on earth, who invade, with equal ardor, the wealth and the poverty of nations."

Notwithstanding the prince of Portugal exhausted all his treasury upon France, and made every other sacrifice to appease the wrath of the tyrant, excited without any cause which might be avowed; notwithstanding he yielded so far to the unjust dictates of Bonaparte, as to interdict his ports to the British, although the ancient and faithful friend of Portugal; his doom having been previously fixed, in accordance with the feeling arrangements of the universal conqueror, he has been driven an exile from Europe. By one "fell sweep," that prince has lost his crown, and we have lost a customer, who received double the amount of what she sent in her own productions, and paid the balance in cash.

Whichever, therefore, they attached to the withdrawing the Danish of Bonaparte, we have heard it followed by a existence of the Partu

## Alexandria Da

WEDNESDAY

Capt. Sawdrey from a confirmation of the United States, for Eighteen Dollars

We are authorised by the ship Warren, the port of Concepcion, have arrived in the morning, at Newport.

The ship Warren, of 20 guns and carrying 100 men, in possession of by the United States, on the 21st of January, 1807, had goods on board, 12 of the crew, and 12 of the crew home in the Nautilus, the crew 80 in number, and 12 in the Nautilus, late commandant and captain in the U. S. passage to Lima, the 23rd of the crew.

Mr. Chesnam, editor of the American Citizen, is a native of the U. S. in which Mr. M. Living judgment for 1237 dollars. He states that Mr. M. married 7 similar suits. Mr. Lewis, the former, ing 16.

Extract of a letter from a friend, dated

"On the 18th of October, I sailed on a cruise, with certificates of myself and which had been renewed on the 28th. On the 28th, a brig, the Violet, of Br. master, from Oporto, which had been captured by the gate of Minorca, on the 2nd here. The captain, master crew came in the brig, with 3 of the crew were detained.

"Upon enquiring into capture, I was informed that given to the frigate on the Swedish, Danish and Am. account of the annuities from those nations to the take also Imperials and mics.

"I claimed the brig, as ed to pay the one annuity due and had received no notice to make captures (and the also totally ignorant of it) she could not be given up. She remains in port in chain and his crew. The captain ed very well, and no pillage to his people or vessel.

"Captain Merrick informed belonging to New York was same time, and that he part the day before he came in h ther since has prevented her from Belle Isle, with a cargo Leghorn.

"I have done every thing which is proper on my part decision; and I have reason they regret their conduct wait the arrival of the schoa further steps. In the r assured the government he considered by us as an act of such will be retaliated on th of our ships of war which them, when it shall be know

"Upon this they repeat that this was not done as a and requested that nothing place until the matter could be settled, as I said before, let it rival of the schooner; and have seized this occasion to lice to warn our vessels from sea until further advice; at to forward a copy of this to state (to whom I have not details at present) and to su as may be necessary, to wa gainst the evil.

"There are now at sea from frigates, two large xebecs of and two small corsairs of wo war with Tunis is not yet fin



Whenever, therefore, we hear odious epithets attached to the conservatory measure of withdrawing the Danish fleet from the gripe of Bonaparte, we have a right to expect to hear it followed by a *Requiem* to the departed existence of the Portuguese government.

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Capt. Sawdry from Martinico, informs that confirmation of the news of the Embargo on United States FLOUR rose from Eighteen Dollars.

(Balt. paper.)

We are authorized to state, the apprehensions of the ship Warren, seized last year at the port of Concepcion, on the coast of Chili, have arrived in the ship Nancy, captain Burling, at Newport, R. I.

(Balt. American.)

The ship Warren, of Baltimore, mounting 20 guns and carrying 100 men, was taken possession of by the Spanish government, in the harbor of Concepcion, on the 21st of January, 1807, for having contraband goods on board. The 2d and 3d officers, and 12 of the crew of the Warren came home in the Nancy, the remainder of the crew 80 in number, were in close confinement at Lima—Captain ANDREW STRETT, late commander of the Warren, and captain in the U. S. navy died on the passage to Lima, the 9th of January after an illness of 23 days.

(Boston paper.)

Mr. Chesham, editor of the New York American Citizen, is now in the debtors' limits upon a *ca. sa.* in a suit for a libel, in which Mr. M. Livingston recovered a judgment for 1257 dollars, including costs. He states that Mr. M. Livingston commenced 7 similar suits against him, and Mr. Lewis, the former governor, 9, making 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lear to Mr. Gavino, dated

Algiers, Nov. 2.

"On the 18th of October, a frigate of this place, sailed on a cruise, having as usual the certificates of myself and the other consuls, which had been renewed the day previous to her sailing. On the 28th ultimo arrived here a brig, the Violet, of Boston, James Merrick, master, from Oporto bound to Leghorn, which had been captured by the aforesaid frigate off Minorca, on the 25th ult. and sent in here. The captain, mate and two of the crew came in the brig, with 9 Algerines, and 3 of the crew were detained on board the frigate.

"Upon enquiring into the cause of this capture, I was informed that orders had been given to the frigate on her sailing, to take Swedish, Danish and American vessels, on account of the annuities which were due from those nations to the Regency, and to take also Imperials and Russians as enemies.

"I claimed the brig, as I had before offered to pay the one annuity due from us in cash, and had received no notice of their intention to make captures. (and the other consuls were also totally ignorant of it) but was told that she could not be given up until the one annuity should arrive in stores according to treaty. She remains in port in charge of the captain and his crew. The captain says he was treated very well, and no pillage or violence offered to his people or vessel.

"Captain Merrick informs me that a schooner, belonging to New York was captured at the same time, and that he parted with her only the day before he came in here; the bad weather since has prevented her arrival. She was from Belle Isle, with a cargo of fish, bound to Leghorn.

"I have done every thing in this business, which is proper on my part, with firmness & decision; and I have reason to suppose that they regret their conduct very much. I shall wait the arrival of the schooner before I take any further steps. In the mean time I have assured the government here that this will be considered by us as an act of hostility, and as such will be retaliated on their vessels by any of our ships of war which may meet with them, when it shall be known.

"Upon this they repeated the assurances that this was not done as an act of hostility, and requested that nothing more might take place until the matter could be adjusted. I shall, as I said before, let it rest until the arrival of the schooner; and in the mean time have seized this occasion to give you this notice to warn our vessels from coming into this sea until further advice; and to request you to forward a copy of this to the secretary of state (to whom I have not time to write the details at present) and to such other quarters as may be necessary, to warn our vessels against the evil.

"There are now at sea from this place three frigates, two large xebecs of 36 and 22 guns, and two small corsairs of two guns each. The war with Tunis is not yet finished, but seems

to be suspended by the return of the troops to this place. They talk however of renewing it after Ramadan, which has commenced this day."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lear to Mr. Gavino, dated

Algiers, Dec. 16.

"Referring to the inclosed duplicate of what I had the pleasure of writing to you on the 2d ultimo, as well as to the circular which I have addressed to our consuls in the Mediterranean, I have only to add that during the fast of Ramadan, no one could have access to the Dey unless on business of the first importance to himself, and that at the end of that ceremony I was attacked by a violent inflammatory fever which confined me to my bed till the day before yesterday.

"This day I had an audience of the Dey, and after discussing the business respecting these vessels, he agreed to receive the annuities due him, in cash, and liberated the vessels which will sail to-morrow to their respective destinations. The people on board them have received no molestation here, nor the vessels or cargoes the least damage; of the schooner we have yet heard nothing; three seamen belonging to her who were brought here in the frigate have gone on board the Eagle, capt. Shaler."

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Sir,

January 6th, 1808, the ship Three Friends, Rhodes, master, sailed from Surinam with a cargo of molasses, for New-York. Meeting with contrary winds, thought it advisable to fill my empty water casks with water, and at 5, P. M. 26d. went on shore to procure water, and other necessary provisions. At 9, P. M. returned on board with a determination to anchor in the morning and procure what was wanted. Half past nine, came along side, a man of war boat and immediately stepped on board 12 or 14 officers and sailors. One of the officers enquired for the captain. My mate directed him aft—he stepped between me and the companion, taking hold of my collar, and ordering a black officer and several men to secure my person. Then ordering my mate and some of his sailors to take my writing desk and trunk, and whatever suspicious thing they saw, and search for secret papers. I remonstrated with the officers on the impropriety of such a proceeding, and told him I would accompany him in the morning with all my papers, but did not consider myself justifiable in delivering my papers to such a ruffian as he appeared to be. He then told me he had orders from the commander to bring my ship to anchor, and to take me with all my papers without exception on board. I replied then he must take them by force.

At 1, A. M. they brought the ship to anchor about half way from Burck-Island to the town, in 15 to 20 fathom water, laying in the open sea; the officer persisting to take me by force, which I still opposed, always maintaining my willingness to accompany him in the morning. At half past 4, A. M. he left the ship, leaving on board a black officer, and several men, who kept possession of the ship. At 2 o'clock, A. M. the boat returned with a fresh supply of men, Captain Watt & Lieutenant Mitchell, who immediately ordered me to deliver into their possession, the whole of my papers, without any exception. I then gave them all the ships papers and letters. They insisted there were more papers, secreted, and commenced searching; upsetting and taking every piece of paper that had a mark on it, and in so doing were by no means bashful or diffident, taking also a writing desk belonging to a passenger. They then mustered the crew and some of their protections. Captain Watt tore some, and others he put in his pocket, observing they would answer his private use, when he went over the gallery; the said Watt kicking and cuffing my sailors about deck, and forcing into his boat my chief mate and four seamen, and shortly after, one man more; three of them they returned, including my chief mate, ill treating him and beating him on his head.

Lieut. Mitchell asked the reason I did not comply with the lieutenants orders in delivering my papers. I answered his previous conduct to me convinced me he was not a fit person to be trusted with them. Lieut. Mitchell and captain Watt both replied that the lieutenants conduct met their approbation, or words to that effect. They left a prize master and 6 or 8 men on board, with orders to take the ship to Tortola in the morning. I requested of capt Watt leave to go on shore in the morning. He answered that no man should go on shore, or boat come along side, till the ship arrived at Tortola. They came again in the morning and ransacked the hold, overturning every thing in their way, boring the molasses cask, &c. &c. under pretence of looking for coffee or sugar. They stole a fishing line one dozen of sail needles, destroyed 15 or 20 bunches plantin, the meat from the soap barrel, a mamozet monkey, all the tin pots, & spoons; and at 6 P. M. took three men out, and sent my mate and one man with my papers and letters broke open. In the morning of 23th went on shore to the commander in chief gen. Maclean, and remonstrated to him against the conduct of the commanders of the brigs Hereux capt. Watt, and Haughty, lieut. Mitchell. He expressed much regret

at their conduct, and promised to do every thing in his power to get the ship released, in which I was not disappointed. I am happy to acknowledge the general's very liberal attention to my interest. His conduct very much disappointed capt. Watt, who was acting as commodore. He then declared he would follow the ship and take her either to Tortola, or Jamaica; and if he could get no other satisfaction, he would splice another cable to mine, and bring her too in sail rock channel and then ride her bottom out. Mr. Macgregor the American consul at St. Thomas, rendered me every assistance possible. The personal abuse to myself I shall say nothing about.

W. F. RHODES.

New York, Feb. 18, 1808.

### EXPEDITION TO THE TAGUS.

Sir Samuel Hood's squadron having succeeded so favorably on its course, we may now without impropriety direct the attention of our readers to its destination—Each ship is provided with two flat bottomed boats for the disembarkation of troops. It is expected that Sir Samuel's squadron will be joined at a specified latitude by another squadron, having on board a chosen body of British soldiers. The passage up the Tagus is commanded by Fort St. Julien, a formidable battery, which so effectually sweeps the river, that it is in vain for any vessel whether great or small to attempt to pass in defiance of it. On this point we are informed it is the intention of our government to make a speedy attack, not with a view of forcing the entrance of our merchants into the Tagus, which is out of the question, but to keep the command of the river in defiance of the French.

(London paper.)

From the Norfolk Ledger.

The ambition and injustice of Bonaparte, stimulated by his determination to ruin England, will in all probability be productive of greater advantages to his enemy, and injury to himself, than any measure which England could have projected and executed. The emigration of the royal family of Portugal to the Brazil, will be the foundation of another independent empire in America. A country abounding with the choicest productions of the earth, and blessed with every climate, with a fertile soil, and a judicious administration, is destined to take a high station among the nations of the world. A judgment of the wealth of this country may be formed from the table of its exports, published in this paper, bearing in mind its vast extent, under a colonial, and of course a monopolising system of commerce.

No nation will in the present situation of the world derive such important advantages from this event, as Great Britain will. Brazil though independent, will in a commercial view, be a colony to Great Britain, without expense. Accustomed already to the manufactures of England, which were formerly received circuitously from Portugal, Brazil will receive those manufactures directly from England, and habit, aided by political interests, will confirm and cement the connection between the two countries.

The effect which this event may have on the colonies of Spain in South, and perhaps North America, furnishes matter of much speculation. We shall not be surprised if in a few years, the colonies of Spain, either by force or inclination are united with Brazil, the whole forming one great empire. The changes which Bonaparte has before this in all probability, effected in Spain will hasten the separation between that nation and her colonies. The Spanish line of the Bourbons being cut off, the people of the Spanish colonies may consider the future king of Brazil as their sovereign, who is closely connected in blood with the royal family of Spain. It is not probable that a republic will be founded in South America, the influence of an aristocracy, and a hierarchy, which the policy of Spain has established in her colonies, forbid it. But quitting these speculations, we will examine more immediately and probable effects which may be produced:

The productions of Brazil are many of them important to Great Britain, the gold, and diamonds the most precious and valuable. The cotton, tobacco, dyewoods, indigo, and hides, will be valuable raw materials to exchange for the manufactures of England. It will not escape the attention of the American planter, and merchant, that the commerce of this country is likely to be effected in a serious degree. The hostile temper exhibited in our non-importation act, will naturally induce Great Britain to seek customers of a more friendly disposition. The quantity of tobacco which Brazil already produces, is nearly

equal to the consumption of Britain and it is certain that Brazil can produce more indigo and cotton, than Great Britain can require. The price of cotton, as the reader will observe, is about 21 cents per pound, and the quality greatly superior to our upland cotton, and some equal to our best quality. It is but a few years since that cotton was a staple commodity of this country, a few years more, and we shall lose a customer who takes nearly two thirds of all we make.

Nothing is more impolitic than to compel a nation who is dependent, to endeavor to become independent. Our non-importation act must prove to the world that we are hostile to the manufactures of England. It would perhaps offend, but it ought not to surprise us, if Britain should lay heavy duty on our cotton, tobacco, &c. with a view to favor those articles from Brazil, in return for certain advantages to be granted to her manufactures. Such an arrangement is more than probable.

The West India islands of Great Britain can also be supplied with provisions from Brazil, and the Azores can furnish Indian corn until the cultivation of it in the Brazil becomes sufficient to cause it to become an article of export from Brazil, for so country can produce it more abundantly.

We hope, however, that a wise and liberal policy, will be adopted in this country, and in England, and that each government, sensible of the mutual advantages which would flow from such policy, will remove interdictions and restrictions which irritate for the present, and may eventually terminate in a general commercial war.

The new empire of Brazil affords also, another opening to American industry and enterprise, although Great Britain may make some arrangements with it immediately injurious to our interests.

### IMPORTANT.

From Washington, under date of 29th.

You no doubt hear, every day, different reports about the negotiation with Mr. ROSE. It is impossible to form any correct opinion; but I do not think we shall have war; at any rate the result will not be known for 3 or 4 months, during which term the embargo will continue. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Nourse leave this to-morrow for New York, and the other for England. The report yesterday was, that the negotiation was broken off; but it is contradicted to-day; so that reliance ought not to be placed upon any of them.

(Balt. North American.)

The two gentlemen above mentioned passed through this city yesterday.

(Ibid.)

### THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

DIED—On Sunday the 14th instant, at his mansion house in Wilmington, on Delaware, deeply lamented, JOHN DICKINSON, Esquire, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The talents, acquirements, morals and urbanity of this gentleman gave a marked distinction to his character in the earliest stages of his manhood. In our provincial politics he had borne a very conspicuous and honorable part, when the British parliament, formerly advanced its pretensions to legislate for our country. It was on that memorable occasion that Mr. Dickinson displayed his intimate, correct and profound knowledge of our constitutional rights, in the celebrated periodical essays entitled the Letters of "A Pennsylvania Farmer." The honor of this signature, as an appropriate title, was conferred upon him by the united voices of his grateful countrymen, and now forms a permanent memorial of his fame, to perish only with the history of his beloved country.

### Wanted to Purchase or Hire, A NEGRO BOY,

From 16 to 20 years of age—none need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

JOHN GADSBY.

Feb. 24.

d

### FIFTY HOGSHEADS Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

January 11.

d

### The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market, the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Bluing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Hefsey.

Nov. 28.

32m



## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquor, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

### Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

### Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

### Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

### Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

### Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, calluses, &c., healing them without giving pain.

### Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

### Danask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

## ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicine*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Risch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Broadway, Philadelphia

Edm. Leitch, Esq., late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

### HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

### ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

### HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common maxim is however too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in such severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

### GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

ALSO,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADZ, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 15.

### Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibson-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

### MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe & Corsica

### WINE.

Old St. Estephe Medoc, laret, &c.

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

### TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, &c.

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapesee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace, nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, raw and ground; Guinea pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley

London and Philadelphia mustard; black salt; starch; fig blue; flint indigo; Cassia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; coppers; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

### JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madagascar,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, raw and ground,

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flint

Indigo, alum, coppers, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipe

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at  
Onewry Tues

At the Vendue Store

A Variety of Dry C

Particulars of which

the bills of the day

which are on limited

which are established

viewed and purchased

and prices.

P. G.

A middle aged woman

ing a house. To one

at wages will be given

Sept. 9.

HEMP F

I HAVE on hand, to

lity CLEAN COU

to sell for cash, or on

Bry

December 30.

PRO

CUT AND

A

PROFILE

DOVE IN GOLD

NEXT door to M

King-Street, ne

Queen Tavern.

January 15.

TEA

Choice Cogn

3 hds. West-Ind

10 q. casks, L. P.

15 casks Rice,

185 Sugar Marine I

For Sale by

Ca

November 19.

RAILS V

The Subscrib

chase about two thou

RAILS, to be delivered

rod.

Jan. 15.

TO F

and occasion given on

ne

The three sto

On the corner of King

now occupied by Mr.

terms apply to Col. G

next door, or to the s

N

City